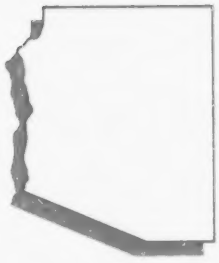
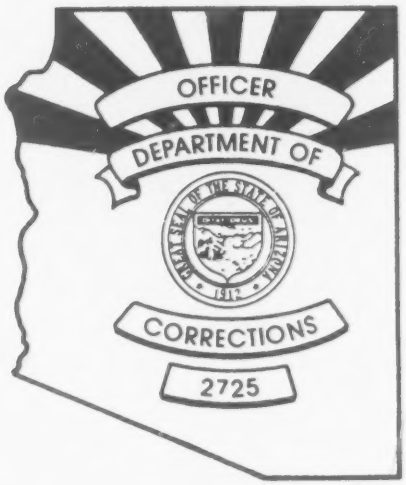
S0464-2-U



ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

1989 ANNUAL REPORT

Fiscal Year 1989 Annual Report



Samuel A. Lewis
Director

Terry Stewart
Assistant Director
Human Resources/Development

Stanley Bates
Assistant Director
Division of Administration

J.C. Keeney
Assistant Director
Adult Institutions

Ron Zuniga
Assistant Director
Inspections and Investigations

Carol Hurtt
Assistant Director
Juvenile/Community Services

Marilyn Wilkens
Assistant Director
Arizona Correctional Industries

Published by the
Arizona Department of Corrections
Planning Bureau

Jo Stephens
Administrator
Planning Bureau

Anne DeWitt
Publications Editor

Letter to the Governor

Arizona Department of Corrections

1601 WEST JEFFERSON
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007
(602) 542-5536

ROSE MOFFORD
GOVERNOR

SAMUEL A. LEWIS
DIRECTOR

The Honorable Rose Mofford
State Capitol
1700 West Washington
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Dear Governor Mofford:

I am pleased to submit the Fiscal Year 1989 Annual Report for the Department of Corrections.

Prison overcrowding issues continued to receive top priority this year, as the inmate population again increased faster than beds could be added. During December 1988, the prison population exceeded 12,000 for the first time in history.

During this fiscal year, expansion of 242 beds was approved for the Coronado Unit at Winslow and 96 beds at Safford. Funding for this expansion was $2,250,000. The designs for the 800 bed Rynning Unit at Florence and 400 additional beds for the Kaibab Unit at Winslow were also approved. Funding for these additional beds is $40 million. Additional beds for female inmates were created by converting a male unit at Florence to a 180 bed capacity female unit in September 1988. The New Dawn female DWI Unit was opened with a bed capacity of 40 in February 1989.

Two new alternative programs were implemented during this fiscal year. The Shock Incarceration Unit at Florence, a military-style boot camp for youthful first-time offenders, received its first inmates in October 1988.

The Home Arrest Program was implemented during this fiscal year for the purpose of providing community-based intensive supervision to inmates who met specific eligibility criteria and were approved by the Board of Pardons and Paroles.

To assist employees and managers with improving productivity and managing resources, the Venture Team was established in this department and is intended to be an ongoing, permanent part of the department's management process.

Continuing to meet the challenge of effectively managing the ever-increasing inmate population is a commitment we intend to keep. We recognize and appreciate your support of this department.

Sincerely,

Samuel A. Lewis
Director

Table of Contents

Mission Statement . . . . . Page 2

Directory . . . . . Page 3

Map of Facilities . . . . . Page 5

Organizational Structure . . . . . Page 6

Adult Institutions Division . . . . . Page 7

Juvenile/Community Services Division . . . . . Page 9

Inspections and Investigations Division . . . . . Page 10

Human Resources/Development Division . . . . . Page 11

Symposium on Corrections . . . . . Page 12

Administration Division . . . . . Page 13

Arizona Correctional Industries Division . . . . . Page 16

Tables: Inmate Committed Population. . . . . Page 17

Tables: Inmate Admissions . . . . . Page 22

Tables: Inmate Releases . . . . . Page 25

Tables: Juvenile Offender Committed Population . . . . . Page 28

Tables: Juvenile Offender Admissions . . . . . Page 29

Tables: Juvenile Offender Releases . . . . . Page 31

Tables: Inmate Community Supervision . . . . . Page 33

Tables: Juvenile and Adult Crimes . . . . . Page 34

Mission Statement

The mission of the Arizona Department of Corrections is to serve and protect the people of the State by imprisoning those offenders legally committed to the Department.

The Department will accomplish this by:

- maintaining effective custody and control over offenders.
- maintaining a healthy, safe, and secure environment for staff and offenders.
- providing quality programs to offenders so they will have opportunities to learn more responsible behaviors and increase their chances of returning into society as law-abiding citizens.

To accomplish the above we recognize the need to:

- develop and maintain a professional staff recognizing that each employee is an important contributor to the system.
- assure that each employee has available the opportunities for personal and professional growth through training, education, and career development.

We believe the Department has the managerial and operational responsibility to be accountable to the public. This includes the Judicial, Legislative, and Executive branches of Government, the adult prisoners and juvenile offenders, and most importantly, the citizens of Arizona. In pursuit of this obligation the Department will maintain open lines of communication in a timely, professional, and efficient manner.

We further believe that by integrating priorities and expectations into unified operating plans, which clearly state goals, objectives, professional standards, and direction, we will respond effectively to the changing demands placed upon the agency.

We value honesty and integrity in our relationships, and we place a high priority on quality of services and development of teamwork, trust, and open communication. We are committed to this goal internally throughout and externally to the public.

We will maintain an environment that is humane and fair to both employees and offenders, utilizing a grievance/discipline system that fosters due process and is consistently administered in the review and redress of wrongs. We will employ an objective classification system of offenders based upon behavior, criminal history, and performance.

We believe in encouraging, recognizing, and rewarding examples of professional leadership at all levels which contribute to the enhancement of our responsibility to serve and protect the people of the State of Arizona.

These beliefs are achievable to the extent that the resources necessary for their accomplishment are provided to the Department.

Directory

Director's Office	542-5497
Administration Division	542-3525
Business and Finance Bureau	542-4683
Telecommunications Bureau	542-4527
Facilities Maintenance and Planning Bureau	542-3251
Management and Budget Bureau	542-3460
Human Resources/Development Division	542-5820
Health Service Bureau	542-3365
Personnel Services Bureau	542-3197
Planning Bureau	542-3691
Staff Development/Training Bureau	542-3320
Adult Institutions Division	542-3894
Arizona State Prison Complex-Douglas	364-7521
Arizona State Prison Complex-Florence	868-4011
Arizona State Prison Complex-Perryville	935-9371
Arizona State Prison Complex-Phoenix	255-4095
Arizona State Prison Complex-Tucson	574-0024
Arizona State Prison Complex-Winslow	289-9551
Arizona State Prison-Fort Grant	828-3393
Arizona State Prison-Safford	428-4698
Arizona State Prison-Yuma	627-8871
Education Services	542-3954
Family Assistance	542-3148
Offender Services Bureau	542-3896
Pastoral Activities	542-3090
Juvenile/Community Services Division	542-5306
Adobe Mountain Juvenile Institution	869-9050
Alamo Juvenile Institution	255-4396
Black Canyon Juvenile Institution	780-1303
Catalina Mountain Juvenile Institution	628-5351
Pinal Mountain Juvenile Institution	425-8141
Community Services Bureau	542-3421
Northern Arizona Correctional Release Center	255-3780
Southern Arizona Correctional Release Center	884-8541
Ironwood Correctional Release Center	255-3397
Desert Valley Learning Center	255-3731
Inspections and Investigations Division	542-3723
Criminal Investigations Bureau	542-1561
Inspections and Systems Bureau	542-5857
Administrative Investigations Bureau	542-3061
Intergovernmental Liaison	542-4873
Arizona Correctional Industries Division (ACI)	255-1464
Agribusiness Bureau	255-1464
Business and Finance Bureau	255-1464
Marketing and Sales Bureau	255-1464
Operations Bureau	255-1464

Arizona Department of Corrections
1601 West Jefferson
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
(602) 542-5536

Map Legend

1 Central Administrative Office

Adult Prisons

2 Arizona State Prison Complex-Perryville
San Pedro
Santa Cruz
San Juan
Santa Maria
3 Arizona State Prison Complex-Phoenix
Alhambra
Aspen Correctional Center for DWIs
Flamenco Mental Health Unit
Arizona Center for Women
4 Arizona State Prison Complex-Florence
North
South
East
Central
Administrative Segregation
Picacho Correctional Work Center
Special Management Unit
5 Arizona State Prison Complex-Tucson
Echo
Rincon
Santa Rita
Cimarron
6 Arizona State Prison Complex-Douglas
Gila
Mohave
Maricopa
Papago
Cochise Detention
7 Arizona State Prison Complex-Winslow
Kaibab
Coronado
8 Arizona State Prison-Fort Grant
9 Arizona State Prison-Safford
10 Arizona State Prison-Yuma

Juvenile Institutions

11 Adobe Mountain Juvenile Institution
12 Alamo Juvenile Institution
13 Black Canyon Juvenile Institution
14 Catalina Mountain Juvenile Institution
15 Pinal Mountain Juvenile Institution

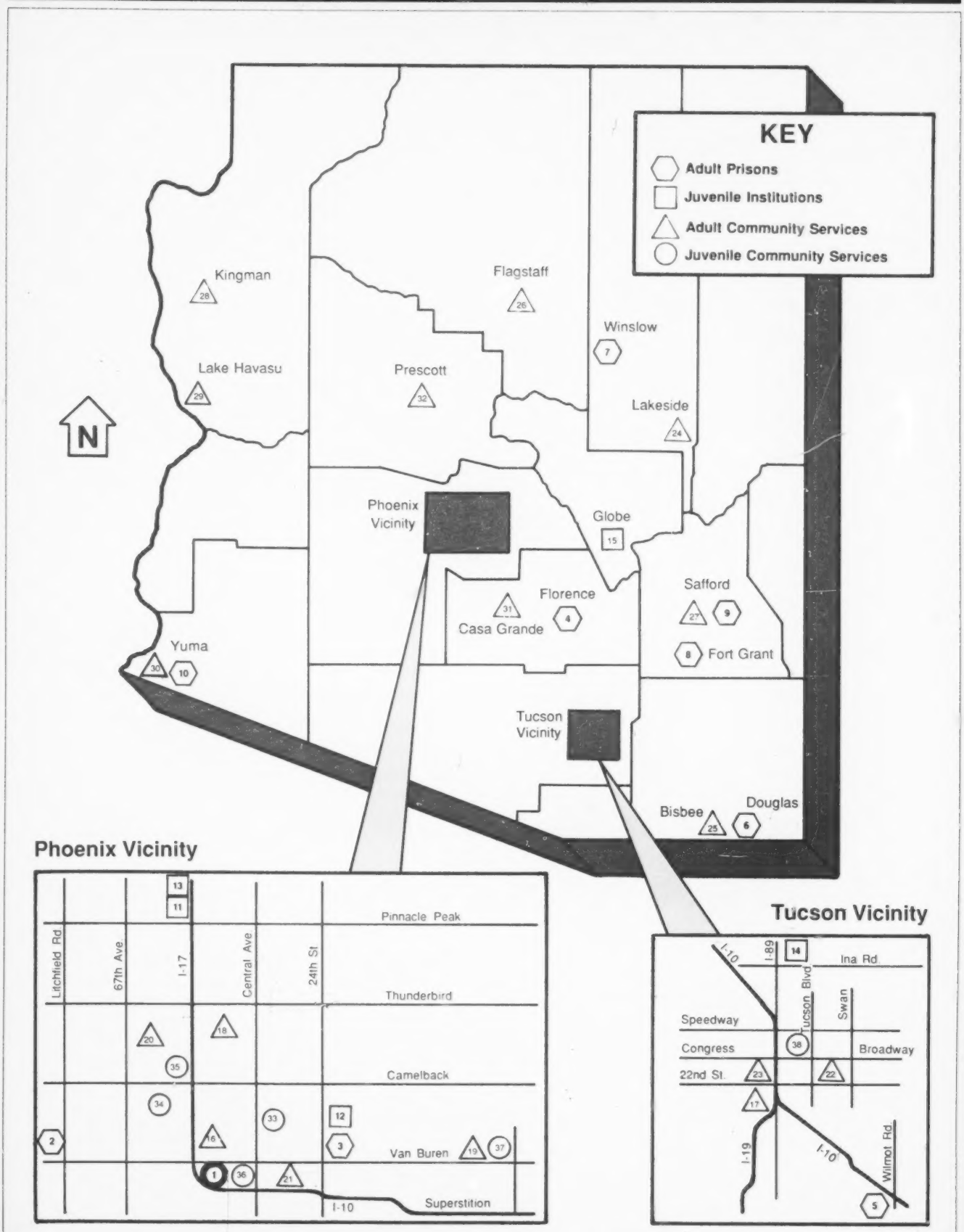
Adult Community Services

16 Northern Arizona Correctional Release Center
17 Southern Arizona Correctional Release Center
18 Northern Maricopa County Parole
19 Eastern Maricopa County Parole
20 Western Maricopa County Parole
21 Southern Maricopa County Parole
22 Eastern Pima County Parole
23 Western Pima County Parole
24 Apache/Navajo County Parole
25 Cochise/Santa Cruz County Parole
26 Coconino County Parole
27 Gila/Greenlee/Graham County Parole
28 Northern Mohave County Parole
29 Southern Mohave/Northern LaPaz County Parole
30 Southern LaPaz/Yuma County Parole
31 Pinal County Parole
32 Yavapai County Parole

Juvenile Community Services

33 Desert Valley Learning Center
34 Ironwood Correctional Release Center
35 North Phoenix Juvenile Parole
36 South Phoenix Juvenile Parole
37 Mesa Juvenile Parole
38 Tucson Juvenile Parole

Map of Facilities



Organizational Structure, June 1989

Adult Institutions Division

The Division of Adult Institutions is comprised of the Offender Services Bureau, Pastoral Activities, Family Assistance, Educational Services and six prison complexes located at Douglas, Florence, Perryville, Phoenix, Tucson and Winslow; and three low level security prisons at Fort Grant, Safford and Yuma.

During this fiscal year, expansion of 242 beds was approved for the Coronado Unit at Winslow and 96 beds at Safford. Funding for this expansion is $2,250,000. The estimated completion date for these Level 2 beds is November or December 1989.

The designs for the 800 bed Rynning Unit at Florence and 400 additional beds at the Kaibab Unit at Winslow were also approved. Funding for these additional beds is $40 million. The Rynning Unit will be completed in January 1991, and will house Level 4 inmates, while the Kaibab addition will be completed in August 1990 and will also house Level 4 inmates.

The prison in Yuma accepted inmates in November 1988. Operational capacity at Yuma is 250 beds for Level 1 and 2 inmates.

The first five inmates arrived at the new Shock Incarceration Unit at Florence on October 19, 1988. Shock Incarceration is a military-style boot camp designed for youthful, first-time offenders. The program consists of intensive physical exercise, physical labor and academic instruction over 120 days. Operating capacity of the Shock Incarceration Unit is 150.

In September 1988, plans were finalized to move 180 Level 3 female inmates from the Arizona Center for Women and the Santa Maria Unit at Perryville to the Women's Prison at Florence.

The New Dawn facility, which formerly housed juvenile girls, is operational as the Department's first DWI facility for female inmates. Operating capacity is 44.

During December 1988, the prison population for Adult Institutions exceeded 12,000 for the first time in history and was rapidly approaching the bed capacity of 12,240. Nineteen alternative prison sites were identified as possible solutions to the prison overcrowding problem; the Legislature will decide which option to fund.

The Family Assistance Program, designed to assist families of inmates, was begun in 1988. In January 1989, a program coordinator with a background in social work and extensive experience in community service agencies was hired. This should have an immediate impact in helping families of inmates cope with their problems. Through the Family Assistance Program, inmates' families may be provided assistance with jobs, child care, housing, food and counseling. A carpool file is also maintained to assist families in obtaining transportation to the prisons for visitation. Future programs are expected to include a support group for spouses of inmates, and classes on parenting, anger control and life skills.

Alhambra classification staff conducted initial classification for Maricopa County inmates sentenced to the Department at Maricopa County Jail. This enabled the Department to move inmates more quickly from the jail, through Alhambra, to a permanent facility.

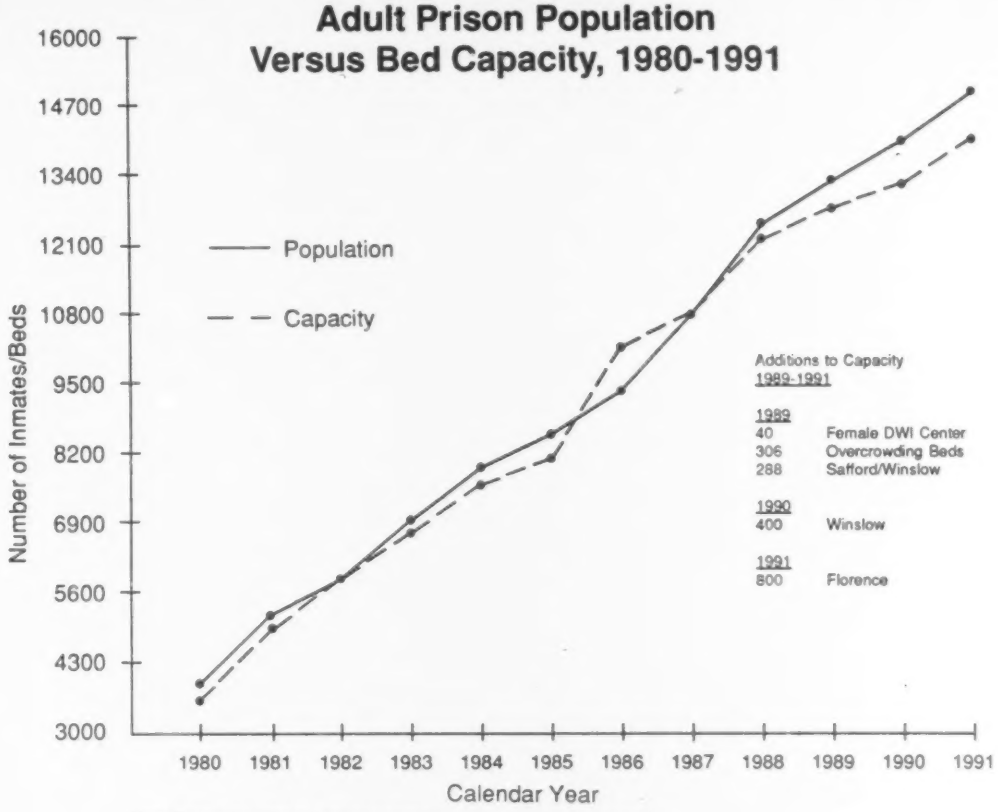
The Inmate Personal Property and Inmate Grooming policies were issued by the Director to the inmate population for implementation in December 1988. The new property policy severely limits the amount of personal property inmates can have in their living areas. Also, inmates are now required to wear blue shirts and blue jeans.

The McCleland Company (Department of Administration's consultant for asbestos removal) took samples of asbestos on September 21, 1988 at ASPC-Phoenix. The Alhambra asbestos removal project, funded through the Department of Administration Risk Management Division, was completed on June 23, 1989. The project had to be carefully coordinated because it reduced bed capacity at the reception/diagnostic center and increased the backlog of inmates in county jails.

ASPC-Phoenix, Flamenco was in quarantine for a measles outbreak in April 1989. Two more cases were confirmed on April 24, extending the quarantine to May 15. Three units were quarantined, which caused staff shortages and cessation of inmate movement. Inmate visitation was canceled until the quarantine was lifted.

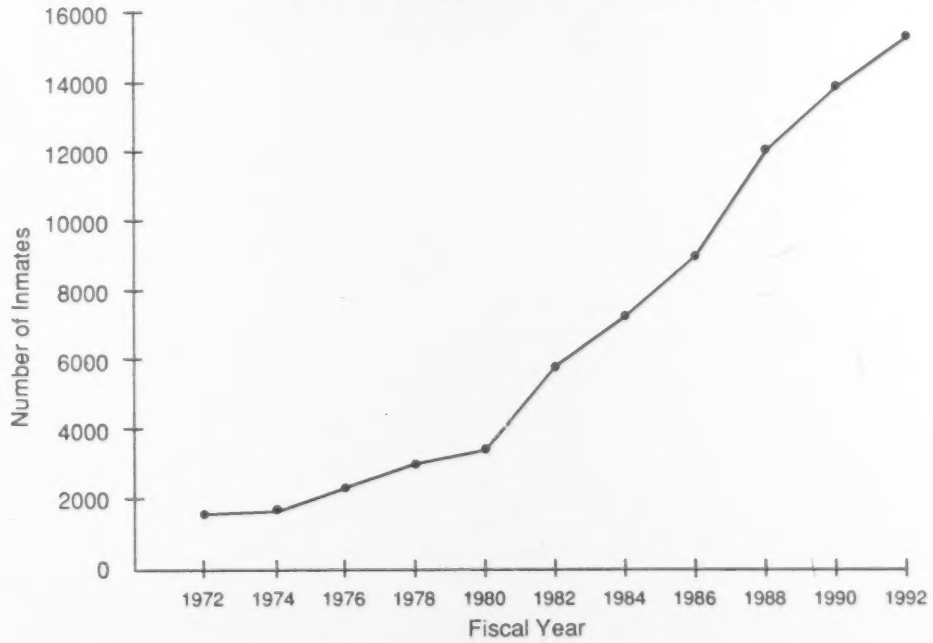
During March 1989, the Inmate Visitation computer system was implemented. This system made the manual visitation system obsolete. Potential visitors are screened before entry into a visitation area, ensuring that individuals are not included on the list of more than one inmate. Suspended visitors are also identified by the new system.

Adult Prison Population Versus Bed Capacity, 1980-1991



Note: Figures for 1989-91 reflect projected population and funded capacity.

Ending Adult Prison Population - FY 1972-89 Projected Population - FY 1990-92



Note: Figures for FY 1987-1992 include county jail backlog.

Juvenile/Community Services Division

The Juvenile/Community Services Division managed five juvenile correctional institutions, as well as the Bureau of Community Services for adult inmates and juvenile offenders; the Support Services Bureau; the Education Bureau and the Programs Bureau.

Community Services for juveniles included one community correctional center for males, four parole offices, one nonresidential school/treatment center and a varicty of contracted residential, day support and specialized counseling programs. Community Services for adults consisted of two correctional release centers, 15 parole offices and the Adult Offenders Transition Services Unit.

There was an average of 746 juvenile offenders under institutional supervision and an average of 650 juvenile offenders under community supervision during the year.

The Juvenile/Community Services Division accomplished the following during the fiscal year:

Black Canyon Juvenile Institution, a 120 bed reception, diagnostic and treatment facility for juvenile females was completed and opened in November 1988.

The Alamo Juvenile Institution, which had been used for female juvenile offenders until Black Canyon was completed, was reopened as a facility for emotionally disturbed male juvenile offenders.

State law requires juvenile offenders to be charged two-thirds of all wages from institutional work programs for restitution, monetary assessment or room and board. The division collected and deposited $33,826 with the State Treasurer for restitution and monetary assessments and $64,685 for room and board during the fiscal year. Parental assessment funds of $77,624 were also collected.

Work crews from juvenile institutions contributed many manhours working in the Tonto National Forest, Pinnacle Peak Park, Bartlett and Horseshoe Lakes, and the Globe cemetery, historical museum and the old jail. Offenders also participated in the Arizona Game and Fish Wildlife Center and the Adopt-a-Highway Program. The crews performed landscaping, dug firebreaks, cleared brush, built trails and did maintenance and cleanup work throughout the state.

In September 1988, an Education Bureau was established to plan, implement and coordinate academic and vocational services for juvenile offenders.

In October 1988, a Programs Bureau was established to develop and coordinate treatment programs for juvenile offenders at institutions.

During the 39th Legislative Session, Senate Bill 1034 was passed. This bill established a Department of Juvenile Corrections separate from Adult Corrections effective July 1, 1990. The bill also established a school system for juvenile offenders effective July 1, 1991. The benefits of this education system will be equalization of funding from the Arizona Department of Education, the establishment of evaluation standards provided by North Central Accreditation and the establishment of an Advisory School Board appointed by the Governor.

As an alternative to incarceration, the Home Arrest Program was implemented during the fiscal year. The purpose is to provide community-based intensive supervision to inmates who have met specific eligibility criteria and have been approved for the program by the Board of Pardons and Paroles. The Home Arrest Program is a restrictive program which uses an electronic monitoring system designed to confine inmates to their residences except for authorized activities such as employment and mandated treatment programs. Fifty-two adult parole officers managed 6,530 cases, which is an average intake of 126 per officer. The average monthly caseload was approximately 55. More than 33% of the average monthly caseload consisted of probationers or parolees from out-of-state, managed under the Interstate Compact Agreement.

The adult Fee-Paid Supervision Program collected $348,420 during this fiscal year.

Inspections and Investigations Division

The Inspections and Investigations Division is comprised of the following bureaus: Intergovernmental Liaison, Administrative Investigations, Inspections and Systems, and Criminal Investigations.

During Fiscal Year 1988-89, the division greatly expanded its computer system capacity and usage, which significantly enhanced operational effectiveness.

The Intergovernmental Liaison, in administering the Criminal Justice Fund (A.R.S. 41-2401G), received and disbursed $2,145,046 to the county sheriffs in accordance with the statute. The Criminal Justice Fund was developed by the Legislature to assist county sheriffs with detention officer training and other jail-related activities. Because these funds cannot be used to supplant budgeted items or programs, the administrator works closely with county officials in the enhancement process.

The Intergovernmental Liaison is responsible for conducting semiannual inspections of county-operated juvenile detention facilities and reporting results to the county supervisors and presiding judges. There were 45 jail audits and 28 juvenile facility inspections and attendant reports during this period.

During this fiscal year, the Background Investigations Unit developed statistics as follows: 6,863 background investigation inquiries were conducted involving applicants, employees, volunteers, contractors and investigative sources; 699 criminal histories were located as a result of the background investigations; 20 outstanding warrants were located and adjudicated; 603 individuals were fingerprinted and cards processed through the FBI; and 31 preliminary investigative reports of escapes were conducted.

The Polygraph Unit conducted 144 exams for the Internal Affairs Unit and Criminal Investigations Bureau this year. These exams were administered to both employees and inmates.

The Internal Affairs Unit conducted 392 investigations of allegations of employee misconduct. The highest categories of violations were as follows:

	1988-89	1987-88
Unprofessional Conduct	20.1%	22.5%
Staff/Inmate Relations	19.1%	16%
Staff Arrest	16.3%	13.4%

In Fiscal Year 1988-89, 54.5% of the cases were sustained. This is an increase from 49% the previous fiscal year.

The Intelligence Unit has developed a printout identifying inmates by committed name, given name and nickname. In addition, the Intelligence Unit has identified numerous gang members of specific gangs and is continuing to gather information, analyzing and furnishing the information to prison administrators.

The Interal Audit Unit completed 49 financial audits in the areas of revolving funds, discharge funds, activity and recreation, inmate trust, inmate banking and inmate Work Incentive Pay Plan (WIPP) funds.

Other areas of operation of the Internal Audit Unit include the review or audit of psychological testing contracts, inmate-operated business enterprises, educational grants, participation in inspections, selected medical service contracts and participation in the Home Arrest Program inspections.

The Inmate Disciplinary Appeals office received, investigated and adjudicated 1,777 appeals filed by inmates, compared to 979 for last year.

Inspections staff continued in the Disciplinary Certification Program, training 90 staff in the Rules of Discipline and the procedures necessary to act as Coordinator of Discipline and/or Disciplinary Committee Chairperson. Forty staff members completed their certification during this year.

The Inspections Unit initiated 19 inspections/studies and completed 13. Four activities were later canceled and six were still in progress at the end of the fiscal year. Completed activities included the 18 month study of the ADC System of Written Instructions and systemwide compliance inspections of the Vehicle Maintenance Program and Employee-Issued State Property.

The Inmate Grievance System addressed 11,985 inmate complaints. Of those, 458 (3.8%) were appealed to the Director. The Inspections and Systems Bureau, in conjunction with the Staff Development/Training Bureau, conducted five two-day grievance training courses for the certification of grievance coordinators. Seventy-five staff attended.

The Criminal Investigations Bureau (CIB) responded to 46 escapes, conducted 72 special investigations and opened 2,720 criminal/incident cases. As a result of these investigations, there were 239 arrests with 185 prosecutions and 81 convictions.

The CIB investigated 46 escapes from both adult and juvenile institutions this fiscal year. Also, CIB staff conducted 72 special investigations at the request of the Governor's office, the Legislature, the Director or the Assistant Directors, which enabled the requestors to make decisions based on factual information.

CIB investigators completed an additional 2,720 criminal and/or incident cases. As a result of these investigations, 239 persons were arrested and 185 separate prosecutions were undertaken. Though not all the prosecutions have been completed, there were 81 convictions reported. A sizeable amount of contraband was seized in the course of the investigations by both investigators and Correctional Service Officers.

Human Resources/Development Division

The Human Resources/ Development Division has been in operation since 1984. This division manages and coordinates programs which impact all departmental operations and personnel. It is comprised of the bureaus of Personnel, Staff Development and Training, Planning, and Inmate Health Services.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1989, the Personnel Services Bureau accomplished the following:

Staff developed and processed central promotional registers for the positions of Correctional Program Officer, Correctional Service Officer, Correctional Service Sergeant, Correctional Service Lieutenant and Correctional Administrator I. This process included announcing the promotional opportunities, scoring the applications, preparing written examinations, preparing and conducting oral board examinations, and for those who received qualifying scores, calculating performance and seniority points.

The special pay incentive plan was expanded to include certain classes at the prisons in Yuma and Winslow and Pinal Mountain Juvenile Institution. This plan was developed initially for hard-to-fill positions at the prison in Douglas.

There were 418 new positions established this year for the Winslow, Florence and Yuma prisons.

A brochure was developed for recruitment of medical staff for the Department.

The Personnel Services Bureau held roundtable meetings at a number of institutions to discuss personnel issues. These meetings will be held at different institutions on a monthly basis during the next fiscal year.

A task force appointed by Governor Mofford to study chronically ill prisoners completed its study and made several recommendations to the Governor, including:

- Rescinding the policy of segregating those inmates identified as being HIV positive or having ARC or AIDS. The Department should isolate only those who require isolation for medical purposes. As a result, 32 inmates were gradually reintegrated into the general population.
- Performing a blind study on all incoming inmates to determine the rate of HIV infection. This study will take a year to complete and will be performed jointly by the Department of Corrections and the Department of Health Services. After completion of the study, further recommendations will be made to the Governor.

Several communicable diseases such as tuberculosis and measles had an impact on the inmate population. The Department of Corrections, with help from the Department of Health Services and the county health departments, is developing policies to ensure the control of these diseases.

In an effort to reduce health service costs while improving care provided to inmates, the Department established a working relationship with the University of Arizona Medical School. Cooperative programs have begun in the areas of pharmacy, radiology and surgery. Representatives from both entities visited the Texas Department of Corrections Hospital at Galveston, Texas.

The Correctional Service Officer (CSO) Hiring Plan, developed in 1988, projected a need to hire 1,109 CSOs during the next fiscal year. As of June 30, 1989, the Recruitment Unit for Selection/Hiring (RUSH) of CSOs had hired 1,115 applicants. Included were 140 new CSOs for Winslow, 38 for Yuma and 33 for Black Canyon Juvenile Institution. During the year, 22 centralized Correctional Officer Training Academy (COTA) classes were held, along with seven regional academies, which graduated 901 cadets.

A study was performed to validate the CSO/CPO psychological examinations.

In March 1989, the RUSH Unit began receiving applications for new CSOs directly, rather than waiting until the Department of Administration Personnel Division screened them. This enabled the unit to provide applicants with information about the status of their applications within 48 hours, dramatically improving response time.

Arizona Department of Corrections employees received 158,429 hours of training. Basic Supervisory Training was given to all new supervisors as a condition of satisfactorily completing promotional probation.

All CSOs and CPOs who were hired before 1985 and had never received academy training, participated in a 40 hour accreditation program. Successful participants received a Certificate of Completion and have now fully met the basic training requirements.

The Planning Bureau prepared a data handbook on the Symposium on Corrections. Data was gathered from within the Department, and from other states and areas in the criminal justice system over the period from 1972 to 1988 to determine the history of corrections in Arizona. The bureau also prepared the final report on the symposium.

In conjunction with the Director's office, the Planning Bureau developed prison population projections, which are used to develop both short and long-term plans for building additional prison beds. The population projection model allows the Department to anticipate the effect of alternatives to incarceration and proposed legal or policy changes on projected population.

Development of a risk assessment model for the Department was begun. A validation study was started which will allow the Department to use risk assessment for temporary and provisional releases. Risk assessment will also be used in the future to identify high risk offenders prior to their unsupervised release to the community. Offenders likely to commit serious crimes will be under intensive surveillance by law enforcement officers. It is hoped that these offenders will either be prevented from committing new offenses or will be rapidly reincarcerated if they commit new crimes.

A federal assistance application was submitted to the Bureau of Justice Assistance, and was approved for $127,299. The money was used to reimburse the state for costs associated with incarcerating "Mariel Cuban" inmates.

Departmental employees participated in the Governor's plan to improve the air quality by working adjusted schedules to avoid being on the road at peak traffic hours. A survey was conducted to determine if employees in Florence could use alternative methods of transportation.

Departmental employees contributed $57,576 to the State Employees Charitable Campaign (SECC), an increase of 191% over last year.

Four Department awards ceremonies were held and employees from all over the state were honored. Eighteen employees received the Lifesaving award; the Medal of Valor was presented to six individuals, and the Meritorious Service award was given to 40 employees.

Symposium On Corrections

Early in her term as governor, Rose Mofford determined that there was a need to hold a Symposium on Corrections to provide a forum for public policy makers, civic leaders and interest groups to meet to examine the existing public policy on corrections. Realizing that there had been a precipitous rise in inmate population and the attendant costs of incarcerating these inmates in the recent past, and faced with projections that the inmate population is expected to double in the next 20 years at an expected annual cost of 1/2 billion dollars per year, the impact of correctional policy had clearly become a major concern to the taxpaying public and Governor Mofford.

Experts in all areas of the criminal justice system participated in the three-day symposium that was held in November 1988 in Scottsdale, Arizona. The theme of the session was:

Given the costs associated with the existing public policy regarding incarceration, should Arizona continue the current course of action or consider cost-effective alternatives to incarceration?

The Symposium made five major recommendations, which were submitted to the Legislature:

1. A dedicated funding source should be provided so that all areas of the criminal justice system can be fully funded. The Legislature should immediately fund prison construction at a level sufficient to meet current and projected needs and also fully fund the Community Punishment Act.

2. The Governor should appoint a study commission to obtain a profile of current inmates; decide if any categories of inmates could be served by alternatives to prison; examine the Criminal Code to see if it is meeting its public purposes; examine current sentencing practices, including plea bargaining to see if sentencing policy needs to be changed; and consider the use of risk assessment at various stages in the criminal justice process.

3. Juvenile Corrections should be separated from Adult Corrections.

4. The Legislature should provide funds for the construction and operation of interim beds, as well as for permanent beds.

5. All state agencies should support and use Arizona Correctional Industries (ACI) by purchasing needed items from ACI whenever it is cost-effective to do so.

Administration Division

The Division of Administration reorganized its functions in the beginning of the fiscal year in order to provide a more comprehensive level of service to the Department. The new division structure is comprised of the bureaus of Business and Finance, Facilities Management, Management and Budget, and Telecommunications.

The Bureau of Business and Finance, which is responsible for payroll, accounting, contracting, purchasing, and standards and practices was expanded to include the area of equipment inventory control for the Department. Through the efforts of Contracts Administration, the Department acquired 227.40 acres of land at ASPC-Florence for expansion. The Department contracted with Western Pay Phones for inmate telephones throughout its facilities. There is no charge for the telephone installation or service, and the Department receives a percentage of the revenues generated after the vendor recoups operational costs. The monies received are deposited into the inmates' Activities and Recreation (A & R) Fund. The inmate calls are also tape-recorded and monitored to enhance institutional security.

A new computer program called "Point of Sale" was purchased for implementation at the inmate store at ASPC-Perryville. The program was designed to assist both the inmate and storekeeper by maintaining a historical record of inmates' purchases and account balances. The system will be fully evaluated prior to installation at other facilities; however, it has resulted in accelerated, more efficient "shopping" for the inmates and storekeepers at Perryville.

An automated fixed asset accounting and tracking system was implemented. The system interfaces with the Department's accounting system to ensure that all capital assets purchased are included on the inventory records. Since this system has on-line capabilities, it allows users to obtain up-to-date information immediately on the asset inventory records.

The Facilities Management Bureau's efforts and assistance to the Department of Administration were instrumental in the area of prison construction this past fiscal year. Due to their combined efforts to sufficiently justify our needs, the Department has received funding to build 400 Level 4 beds at Winslow at a total cost of $13,440,000 and 800 Level 4 beds at Florence/Eyman Complex, Rynning Unit, at a total cost of $26,573,000. These beds are referred to as the 1,200 Bed Project.

The Department requested funds for 1,788 additional beds. The Joint Committee on Capital Review released approximately $2.9 million on March 10, 1989 for the construction of 288 Level 2 beds. This includes 192 beds at ASPC-Winslow and 96 beds at ASP-Safford.

The Legislature did not approve funding for the 1,450 interim beds during the last regular session. A special session is expected in September 1989 to resolve this issue.

These beds consist of 1,450 interim

AGENCY PER CAPITA COSTS FISCAL YEAR 1989

ADULT	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	COST PER INMATE/OFFENDER ANNUAL	DAILY
PRISONS	11,804	$190,869,159	$16,170	$44.30
CORRECTIONAL RELEASE CENTERS	232	4,187,634	18,050	49.45
PAROLE/COMMUNITY SUPERVISION	2,850	5,254,592	1,844	5.05
JUVENILE				
INSTITUTIONS	793	23,697,644	29,884	81.87
CORRECTIONAL RELEASE CENTER	12	329,811	27,484	75.30
PAROLE/COMMUNITY PLACEMENTS	1,934	7,921,008	4,096	11.22

beds totaling $45,964,200.
- 400 Level 3 beds at ASP-Safford
- 400 Level 3 beds at ASPC-Winslow
- 400 Level 3 beds at ASP-Yuma
- 250 Level 2 beds at ASP-Yuma

The Department also requested $380,000 to add 50 Level 2 beds at ASPC-Winslow (in addition to the 192 beds).

In accordance with the Superfund Amendment Reauthorization Act (SARA), Title III and House Bill 2453 (Emergency Response Procedures) which were passed during the last legislative session, the Department completed a Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan and submitted it, along with the Tier II reports required from each institution, to the Department of Emergency and Military Affairs for approval.

The Alhambra asbestos abatement project, which was funded through the Department of Administration, Risk Management Division, was started in December 1988. The project required extensive cooperation and coordination between ADC, DOA and McCleland Company (DOA's consultant for asbestos removal) in order to successfully reduce bed capacity at the Reception/Diagnostic Center to allow asbestos removal and still continue the required services to the inmates. Due to the organization of institutional management and teamwork of the agencies and the vendor, the project was completed on June 23, 1989. The original project completion date was May 1, 1989; however, the institution was under quarantine during the month of April due to an outbreak of measles.

A Vehicle Assessment Program was begun this fiscal year for all the Department's vehicles. This program involved the Department's Fleet Manager visiting each facility to inspect each vehicle, take photographs and document the condition of each and compiling the information into a portfolio for each institution, including Central Office. The majority of the program is complete.

Facilities Management completed the following major projects during Fiscal Year 1988-89:

PROJECT	COST
Prototypical Fuel Island Design	$22,323
Prototypical Designs for Ramadas, Handball/ Racquetball Courts and Firing Ranges	37,537
Alamo Juvenile Institution Asbestos Removal/Re-roofing	4,752
Alamo Juvenile Institution Natural Gas System	10,045
Adobe Mountain Juvenile Institution Fire Alarm Design	41,478
Adobe Mountain Juvenile Institution Cell Door & Emergency Exit Locks-Design	26,180
Adobe Mountain Juvenile Institution Shower Ventilation Installation	29,752
Catalina Mountain Juvenile Institution Education Building Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning	3,906
Catalina Mountain Juvenile Institution Kitchen Equipment/Exhaust Hoods/ Utilities Hookup	85,000
Pinal Mountain Juvenile Institution Perimeter Road Surface Stabilization	2,619
ASP-Safford Administration Trailers	374
ASPC-Douglas Cochise Lockup	5,608
ASPC-Douglas Emergency Bed Unit Kitchen/Dining Improvements	109,147
ASPC-Douglas Gila Control Room	25,401
ASPC-Douglas Program Buildings (Quonsets)	51,357

The Bureau of Data Management was renamed the Bureau of Telecommunications in July 1988 when the division reorganized. With its new name came additional responsibilities including word processing and mail room/courier services, systems design, operation and maintenance of radio and telephone communications and the Central Office security function. The security operation for Central Office began in February 1989, providing coverage at the front desk of the 1601 W. Jefferson building from 6:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. during normal workdays. The original concept was to provide 24 hour per day coverage and to move the Communications Control Center from the current location at ASPC-Phoenix to the 1601 W. Jefferson building (Central Office); however, funding was not approved to allow complete staffing. Television monitoring cameras have been strategically placed throughout the building and two inner security doors have been installed to enhance the security operation.

The bureau was instrumental in providing assistance to relocate and reinstall computer terminals and printers during the asbestos abatement project at Alhambra. The efforts of bureau staff ensured both the integrity and preservation of the expensive equipment and the uninterrupted availability of valuable data. The bureau also accomplished the installation of terminals and printers for the automated visitation system throughout the Department's institutions.

In addition to providing support, guidance and expertise to the Department's data management requirements and enhancements to the existing systems, the bureau undertook the design, development and implementation of the Inmate Classification Module. This enhancement to the system is anticipated for completion during Fiscal Year 1989-90. An inventory module was also added to the agency-wide accounting system that provides on-line availability of all fixed assets and reconciliation of annual purchases.

The Bureau of Management and Budget is responsible for budget development and control, position control, special management studies and the recently acquired business manager function of the division. The efforts of the Bureau of Management and Budget resulted in a Fiscal Year 1989-90 operating budget appropriation of $231,042,100 for the Department. The bureau prepared a briefing packet for the Governor which covered such issues as a comparison of the growth in adult inmate population to budget appropriations and expenditures, new bed requirements, policy issues for Fiscal Year 1989-90; capital/renewal funding history and requests; projected expenditures for adult and juvenile programmatic areas such as academic and vocational education, work and

recreation programs, library services, psychiatric treatment, religious programs, substance abuse, preemployment and in-service employee training; and a history of expenditures for selected categories which covered the period from Fiscal Year 1984-85 through Fiscal Year 1988-89.

The annual Standardized Contract Evaluation Report was prepared by the Bureau of Management and Budget as required by the Legislature. The report addressed community and institution based substance abuse, sex offender treatment, adult and juvenile substance abuse, adult and juvenile psychological counseling, juvenile day support, foster care, residential services and juvenile female beds.

The bureau prepared the agency's plan to reduce expenditures by 1%, 2% and 5% as requested by the Governor. This involved reductions of $2.4 million, $4.8 million and $14 0 million respectively. Alternatives to achieve the savings ranged from excess employee-related expenses appropriations to significant staff reductions. Budget reductions were also identified as a result of the Ex-Appropriation Bill and submitted as an Agency Reduction Plan to the Department of Administration.

The annual Per Capita Report was prepared which identifies the direct and indirect cost associated with each operational unit within the Department. In addition to per capita historical information, the report was expanded to include historical budget information covering the agency's request, appropriation and actual expenditures since Fiscal Year 1980-81.

Food service administration made significant progress in Fiscal Year 1988-89. A Classification Maintenance Review (CMR) was conducted on food service positions resulting in the creation of five new food service position classes. The general upgrades will make the food service positions attractive to CSOs and other ADC staff and improve the system's ability to attract and retain qualified staff.

A food service staffing task force was formed to provide recommendations for improving food service staffing. Short term goals included filling vacant positions, training and implementing the new pay grades for food service staff; long term goals included training and development of a career path.

Food service administration has instituted a reporting process for departmental facilities to count meals served to inmates/juveniles, complimentary staff meals and paid staff meals. These food service reports are provided on a monthly basis and are used to monitor and track the total number of meals served.

A standard food specification list has been approved and implemented for use by the institutions and food service contractors when ordering food items used to prepare meals. The intent is to buy food products that will result in the lowest cost per serving of product while providing food that is generally accepted by the populations. These items are served from menus that provide the Recommended Dietary Allowances of nutrients as published by the National Academy of Sciences at the appropriate caloric levels that are appealing in both taste and appearance.

During the past year, the food service administration area has been evaluating a number of computer software programs for implementation throughout the institutions. A standardized program will be beneficial to be able to:

- forecast needs with automatically printed recipes for required food quantities rather than estimated amounts;
- track inventory;
- maintain financial and production control;
- reduce management hours spent preparing reports;
- provide nutritional information for planned menus and medical/ religious diets;
- provide a basis for budget justification and comparisons.

Arizona Correctional Industries Division

Structured along the lines of private industry, Arizona Correctional Industries (ACI) continued as it had, since 1981, to manage all facets of the Department's prison industry program. Comprised of four bureaus, Agribusiness, Business and Finance, Marketing and Sales, and Operations, the Division pursued its primary objective of reducing the burden of the Arizona taxpayers through the use of inmate labor. To achieve this mission, ACI not only was engaged in managing manufacturing and agribusiness operations, but also supplied contract labor, worked on construction projects and conducted joint ventures with private sector companies. Over 800 inmates were employed in these activities. Expanded labor contracts with private sector employers created additional inmate jobs.

The division's manufacturing and agribusiness operations are diverse and complex. Unlike most businesses engaged in the manufacture of limited product lines, ACI produced over 600 standard products in 13 industries and 50 categories at six locations. Of these products, approximately 400 are on state contract. In addition to the division's standard product sales, approximately 800 nonstandard items were produced annually, 20% of the 4,000 orders processed each year by ACI.

ACI's agribusiness operations were also diversified. They included the dairy, crop farms and slaughterhouse at Florence; the chili farm at Douglas; and the hog farms at Fort Grant and Florence. Customers included the Department and private sector companies.

As a result of ACI's industry programs, both manufacturing and agribusiness, the division continues to provide significant financial benefits to the state and its taxpayers. During Fiscal Year 1988-89, it is estimated that Arizona state government saved more than $1.5 million by purchasing ACI products rather than using alternative sources of supply, and savings to state, county and city governments, using inmates to perform work projects, netted an additional $1.8 million. Other benefits included victim restitution by inmates, if ordered by the courts; and for those inmates working in joint venture operations at minimum wage rates, 30% of their earnings were returned to the state for room and board. In the latter case, the money returned to the state approximated $60,000.

Another major benefit of the division's activities, one which, incidently, is almost impossible to quantify, is its value as an on-the-job training program for a generally unskilled inmate population. (Approximately 85% of all inmates have less than a high school education.) It is hoped this benefit reduces recidivism and the accompanying cost of incarceration by providing newly released inmates with work skills which can be used to enter the job market and allow them to become productive members of society.

Driving Arizona Correctional Industries in its efforts to meet the tenets of its mission was the formalization and implementation of an integrated annual and strategic planning process, which began in the previous year. This closely coordinated effort was designed to provide business direction for the division to allow it to meet the self-sufficiency mandate imposed by Arizona Revised Statutes. Both external and internal environmental issues were addressed, business strengths and weaknesses analyzed, objectives and goals established, and more than 50 specific time and action oriented programs delineated for the functional areas of the business. This enabled ACI to maximize inmate availability, produce quality products and services, increase the division's participation as a supplier of goods and services to authorized markets, and enhance its image with both the public and private sectors.

As part of this effort, ACI established an "Integrated Planning for New Industries" program to identify, prioritize and establish new prison industries for the division. This program identified three new industries to be established during the fiscal year. However, the actual establishment of these industries has been delayed until the division can obtain a commitment from the state to purchase the products of these new ventures. The reason is that the magnitude of the expenditures to establish an industry (up to $150,000) is such that approval must be tied to commitment to justify the expenditures involved.

Additionally, and perhaps the most promising of all the work undertaken as a result of ACI's planning process, was the lead role the division played which resulted in the formation of the Governor's Interagency Task Force. The purpose of the Task Force is "to explore alternative policies designed to maximize state agency purchases and use of Arizona Correctional Industries (ACI) products and services."

The Task Force is composed of agency directors or representatives from the Departments of Administration, Corrections, Public Safety, Economic Security, Transportation, Revenue, Health Services, Commerce, and State Parks and three private sector members. We are confident that they will examine every opportunity for state agencies to purchase products and identify additional programs that will gainfully employ inmates, hence assisting the division in meeting its primary objective.

The success of this effort and the implementation of the resulting recommendations are crucial to the future of Arizona Correctional Industries. The division's appropriated funds, which are used solely to pay salaries of ACI staff, were reduced by half during the last session of the legislature. This resulted in a forced reduction of 36 jobs (44% of the salaried work force) and the scheduled closing during Fiscal Year 1989-90, first quarter, of the division's dairy, hog farm, slaughterhouse and transportation operations. These operations will represent a reduction of approximately $2.1 million or 35% from ACI's Fiscal Year 1988-89 sales volume with a subsequent loss of approximately 100 inmate jobs.

Additionally, the division is required by statute to meet a self-sufficiency mandate within two years. The programs recommended and supported by the Task Force should both remove the restrictions presently imposed on ACI's operations and promote additional sales. This will be of major significance in complying with the self-sufficiency requirement.

Sentence Lengths by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Under 1 Year	349	(2.9)	16	(2.2)	365	(2.9)
1 Year	972	(8.2)	87	(12.1)	1,059	(8.4)
2 Years	770	(6.5)	62	(8.6)	832	(6.6)
3 Years	543	(4.6)	37	(5.1)	580	(4.6)
4 Years	1,248	(10.5)	103	(14.4)	1,351	(10.7)
5 Years	1,910	(16.1)	146	(20.4)	2,056	(16.3)
6 Years	385	(3.2)	27	(3.8)	412	(3.3)
7 Years	1,301	(10.9)	88	(12.3)	1,389	(11.0)
8 Years	305	(2.6)	21	(2.9)	326	(2.6)
9 Years	139	(1.2)	5	(.7)	144	(1.1)
10 Years	1,112	(9.3)	50	(7.0)	1,162	(9.2)
11 Years	158	(1.3)	3	(.4)	161	(1.3)
12 Years	252	(2.1)	6	(.8)	258	(2.0)
13 Years	40	(.3)	1	(.1)	41	(.3)
14 Years	236	(2.0)	8	(1.1)	244	(1.9)
15 Years	502	(4.2)	13	(1.8)	515	(4.1)
16 Years	29	(.2)	0	(0)	29	(.2)
17 Years	68	(.6)	1	(.1)	69	(.5)
18 Years	70	(.6)	5	(.7)	75	(.6)
19 Years	17	(.1)	1	(.1)	18	(.1)
20 Years	157	(1.3)	3	(.4)	160	(1.3)
21 Years or more	761	(6.4)	17	(2.5)	778	(6.2)
Life	516	(4.3)	19	(2.6)	535	(4.2)
Death	81	(.6)	0	(0)	81	(.6)
TOTAL	11,921	(100%)	719	(100%)	12,640	(100%)

Prior Felony Convictions by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
None	3,761	(31.6)	289	(40.2)	4,050	(32.1)
One	2,800	(23.5)	126	(17.5)	2,926	(23.1)
Two	1,835	(15.4)	119	(16.6)	1,954	(15.5)
Three	1,058	(8.9)	94	(13.1)	1,152	(9.1)
Four	589	(4.9)	39	(5.4)	628	(5.0)
Five	319	(2.7)	15	(2.1)	334	(2.6)
Six	183	(1.5)	10	(1.4)	193	(1.5)
More Than Six	326	(2.7)	16	(2.2)	342	(2.7)
Unknown	1,050	(8.8)	11	(1.5)	1,061	(8.4)
TOTAL	11,921	(100%)	719	(100%)	12,640	(100%)

County of Commitment by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Apache	42	(.3)	3	(.4)	45	(.4)
Cochise	203	(1.7)	6	(.8)	209	(1.6)
Coconino	255	(2.1)	9	(1.2)	264	(2.1)
Gila	119	(1.0)	3	(.4)	122	(1.0)
Graham	84	(.7)	0	(0)	84	(.7)
Greenlee	6	(.1)	1	(.1)	7	(.1)
La Paz	98	(.8)	3	(.4)	101	(.8)
Maricopa	6,698	(56.2)	485	(67.5)	7,183	(56.8)
Mohave	377	(3.2)	15	(2.1)	392	(3.1)
Navajo	120	(1.0)	5	(.7)	125	(1.0)
Pima	2,408	(20.2)	127	(17.7)	2,535	(20.0)
Pinal	386	(3.2)	12	(1.7)	398	(3.1)
Santa Cruz	104	(.9)	3	(.4)	107	(.8)
Yavapai	354	(3.0)	10	(1.4)	364	(2.9)
Yuma	558	(4.7)	32	(4.5)	590	(4.7)
Out of State	109	(.9)	5	(.7)	114	(.9)
TOTAL	11,921	(100%)	719	(100%)	12,640	(100%)

Claimed Education Level by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
None	351	(2.9)	13	(1.8)	364	(2.9)
Elementary	1,983	(16.6)	104	(14.5)	2,087	(16.5)
Secondary	7,219	(60.6)	491	(68.3)	7,710	(61.0)
High School Graduate	1,208	(10.1)	72	(10.0)	1,280	(10.1)
2 Years of College	376	(3.2)	23	(3.2)	399	(3.2)
4 Years of College	48	(.4)	0	(0)	48	(.4)
Bachelors Degree	55	(.5)	6	(.8)	61	(.5)
Graduate Degree	21	(.2)	3	(.4)	24	(.2)
Unknown	660	(5.5)	7	(1.0)	667	(5.3)
TOTAL	11,921	(100%)	719	(100%)	12,640	(100%)

Commitment Offenses by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
AGAINST PERSONS						
Homicide	1,079	(9.0)	65	(9.0)	1,144	(9.1)
Kidnapping	270	(2.3)	6	(.8)	276	(2.2)
Sexual Assault	781	(6.6)	4	(.6)	785	(6.2)
Robbery	1,126	(9.4)	44	(6.1)	1,170	(9.3)
Assault	963	(8.1)	26	(3.6)	989	(7.8)
SUB-TOTAL	4,219	(35.4)	145	(20.1)	4,364	(34.6)
PROPERTY						
Arson	47	(.4)	3	(.4)	50	(.4)
Burglary	1,809	(15.1)	90	(12.5)	1,899	(15.0)
Larceny	1,402	(11.7)	106	(14.8)	1,508	(11.9)
Vehicle Theft	55	(.5)	2	(.3)	57	(.5)
Forgery-Fraud	367	(3.1)	92	(12.8)	459	(3.6)
Other Property	484	(4.1)	23	(3.2)	507	(4.0)
SUB-TOTAL	4,164	(34.9)	316	(44.0)	4,480	(35.4)
MORALS-DECENCY						
Dangerous Drugs	1,792	(15.1)	183	(25.5)	1,975	(15.6)
Sex Offenders	635	(5.3)	6	(.8)	641	(5.1)
Other Morals-Decency	75	(.6)	24	(3.3)	99	(.8)
SUB-TOTAL	2,502	(21.0)	213	(29.6)	2,415	(21.5)
PUBLIC ORDER						
DWI	602	(5.0)	19	(2.7)	621	(4.9)
Other Public Order	270	(2.3)	10	(1.4)	280	(2.2)
SUB-TOTAL	872	(7.3)	29	(4.1)	901	(7.1)
MISCELLANEOUS	164	(1.4)	16	(2.2)	180	(1.4)
TOTAL	11,921	(100%)	719	(100%)	12,640	(100%)

Race Groups by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Caucasian	6,245	(52.4)	393	(54.6)	6,638	(52.5)
Black	1,914	(16.1)	150	(20.9)	2,064	(16.4)
Native American	392	(3.3)	26	(3.6)	418	(3.3)
Spanish Origin	3,245	(27.2)	145	(20.2)	3,390	(26.8)
Asian/Pacific Islander	14	(.1)	0	(0)	14	(.1)
Other	111	(.9)	5	(.7)	116	(.9)
TOTAL	11,921	(100%)	719	(100%)	12,640	(100%)

Age Groups by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
15-20	632	(5.3)	24	(3.3)	656	(5.2)
21-24	1,906	(16.0)	102	(14.2)	2,008	(15.9)
25-29	2,790	(23.4)	190	(26.4)	2,980	(23.6)
30-34	2,528	(21.2)	179	(24.9)	1,707	(21.4)
35-39	1,780	(14.9)	119	(16.6)	1,899	(15.0)
40-44	1,035	(8.7)	54	(7.5)	1,089	(8.6)
45-49	594	(5.0)	29	(4.0)	623	(4.9)
50-54	292	(2.4)	12	(1.7)	304	(2.4)
55-59	181	(1.5)	5	(.7)	186	(1.5)
60-Older	183	(1.5)	5	(.7)	188	(1.5)
TOTAL	11,921	(100%)	719	(100%)	12,640	(100%)

Marital Status by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Single	5,870	(49.2)	291	(40.5)	6,161	(48.7)
Legally Married	2,609	(21.9)	180	(25.0)	2,789	(22.1)
Separated	357	(3.0)	56	(7.8)	413	(3.3)
Divorced	1,828	(15.4)	138	(19.2)	1,966	(15.5)
Widowed	73	(.6)	28	(3.9)	101	(.8)
Common Law Marriage	290	(2.4)	1	(.1)	291	(2.3)
Unknown	894	(7.5)	25	(3.5)	919	(7.3)
TOTAL	11,921	(100%)	719	(100%)	12,640	(100%)

Number of Dependents by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
None	5,265	(44.2)	199	(27.7)	5,464	(43.2)
One	2,249	(18.9)	178	(24.7)	2,427	(19.2)
Two	1,744	(14.6)	152	(21.1)	1,896	(15.0)
Three	1,048	(8.8)	99	(13.8)	1,147	(9.1)
Four	522	(4.4)	45	(6.3)	567	(4.5)
Five	250	(2.1)	24	(3.3)	274	(2.2)
Six	119	(1.0)	7	(1.0)	126	(1.0)
More Than Six	137	(1.1)	7	(1.0)	144	(1.1)
Unknown	587	(4.9)	8	(1.1)	595	(4.7)
TOTAL	11,921	(100%)	719	(100%)	12,640	(100%)

Felony Type by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	7,862	(66.0)	553	(76.9)	8,415	(66.6)
Non-Dangerous/One Prior	1,238	(10.4)	72	(10.0)	1,310	(10.4)
Non-Dangerous/Two Priors	563	(4.7)	17	(2.4)	580	(4.6)
Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	1,399	(11.8)	57	(7.9)	1,456	(11.5)
Dangerous/One Prior	112	(.9)	7	(1.0)	119	(.9)
Dangerous/Two Priors	112	(.9)	2	(.3)	114	(.9)
Other/Not Applicable	635	(5.3)	11	(1.5)	646	(5.1)
TOTAL	11,921	(100%)	719	(100%)	12,640	(100%)

Felony Class by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Class 1	316	(2.6)	18	(2.5)	334	(2.6)
Class 2	2,723	(22.8)	168	(23.4)	2,891	(22.9)
Class 3	3,835	(32.2)	178	(24.7)	4,013	(31.8)
Class 4	2,264	(19.0)	198	(27.5)	2,462	(19.5)
Class 5	1,118	(9.4)	58	(8.1)	1,176	(9.3)
Class 6	1,050	(8.8)	89	(12.4)	1,139	(9.0)
Old Code	472	(4.0)	10	(1.4)	482	(3.8)
Other	143	(1.2)	0	(0)	143	(1.1)
TOTAL	11,921	(100%)	719	(100%)	12,640	(100%)

Felony Type by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	5,244	(87.0)	511	(92.9)	5,755	(87.5)
Non-Dangerous/One Prior	395	(6.6)	21	(3.8)	416	(6.3)
Non-Dangerous/Two Priors	114	(1.9)	4	(.8)	118	(1.8)
Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	216	(3.6)	7	(1.3)	223	(3.4)
Dangerous/One Prior	8	(.1)	0	(0)	8	(.1)
Dangerous/Two Priors	10	(.2)	0	(0)	10	(.1)
Other	43	(.7)	7	(1.3)	50	(.8)
TOTAL	6,030	(100%)	550	(100%)	6,580	(100%)

Felony Class by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Class 1	61	(1.0)	7	(1.3)	68	(1.0)
Class 2	523	(8.6)	40	(7.3)	563	(8.6)
Class 3	1,210	(20.1)	63	(11.5)	1,273	(19.3)
Class 4	1,270	(21.1)	143	(26.0)	1,413	(21.5)
Class 5	1,436	(23.8)	89	(16.2)	1,525	(23.2)
Class 6	1,494	(24.8)	202	(36.7)	1,696	(25.8)
Other	36	(.6)	6	(1.1)	42	(.6)
TOTAL	6,030	(100%)	550	(100%)	6,580	(100%)

Admission Types by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Court Commitment-New	3,670	(60.9)	372	(67.6)	4,042	(61.4)
Court Commitment-Repeat	1,137	(18.9)	62	(11.3)	1,199	(18.2)
Temporary Placement of Release Violator (Pending Hearing)*	594	(9.9)	89	(16.2)	683	(10.4)
Interstate Placement	39	(.6)	4	(.7)	43	(.7)
Condition of Probation	396	(6.6)	23	(4.2)	419	(6.4)
Shock Incarceration Reception	162	(2.7)	0	(0)	162	(2.5)
Return From Escape	27	(.4)	0	(0)	27	(.4)
Rule 11	5	(.1)	0	(0)	5	(.1)
TOTAL	6,030	(100%)	550	(100%)	6,580	(100%)

*Temporary placements are "roll-ups" pending further action. An example is a parole iolator who is picked up for a possible violation of his conditions of supervision. This person is taken to detention and held for a few hours or days until a decision is made whether to uphold the violation. If the violation is upheld, he is given another move code and sent to one of the institutions.

Commitment Offenses by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
AGAINST PERSONS						
Homicide	151	(2.5)	15	(2.7)	166	(2.5)
Kidnapping	42	(.7)	2	(.4)	44	(.7)
Sexual Assault	176	(2.9)	2	(.4)	178	(2.7)
Robbery	259	(4.3)	10	(1.8)	269	(4.1)
Assault	469	(7.8)	24	(4.4)	493	(7.5)
SUB-TOTAL	1,097	(18.2)	53	(9.7)	1,150	(17.5)
PROPERTY						
Arson	6	(.1)	1	(.2)	7	(.1)
Burglary	762	(12.6)	56	(10.2)	818	(12.4)
Larceny	973	(16.1)	131	(23.8)	1,104	(16.8)
Vehicle Theft	80	(1.3)	4	(.7)	84	(1.3)
Forgery-Fraud	173	(2.9)	53	(9.6)	226	(3.4)
Other Property	232	(3.9)	10	(1.8)	242	(3.7)
SUB-TOTAL	2,226	(36.9)	255	(46.3)	2,481	(37.7)
MORALS-DECENCY						
Dangerous Drugs	1,238	(20.5)	150	(27.3)	1,388	(21.1)
Sex Offenders	133	(2.2)	1	(.2)	134	(2.0)
Other Morals-Decency	41	(.7)	15	(2.7)	56	(.9)
SUB TOTAL	1,412	(23.4)	166	(30.2)	1,578	(24.0)
PUBLIC ORDER						
DWI	901	(14.9)	41	(7.5)	942	(14.3)
Other Public Order	324	(5.4)	15	(2.7)	339	(5.2)
SUB-TOTAL	1,225	(20.3)	56	(10.2)	1,281	(19.5)
MISCELLANEOUS	70	(1.2)	20	(3.6)	90	(1.4)
TOTAL	6,030	(100%)	550	(100%)	6,580	(100%)

Race Groups by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Caucasian	3,034	(50.3)	294	(53.3)	3,328	(50.6)
Black	880	(14.6)	114	(20.8)	994	(15.1)
Native American	267	(4.5)	25	(4.6)	292	(4.4)
Spanish Origin	1,801	(29.9)	112	(20.4)	1,913	(29.1)
Asian/Pacific Islander	7	(.1)	0	(0)	7	(.1)
Other	41	(.7)	5	(1.0)	46	(.7)
TOTAL	6,030	(100%)	550	(100%)	6,580	(100%)

Age Groups by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
15-20	742	(12.3)	28	(5.1)	770	(11.7)
21-24	1,195	(19.8)	110	(20.0)	1,305	(19.8)
25-29	1,449	(24.0)	168	(30.5)	1,617	(24.6)
30-34	1,173	(19.5)	117	(21.3)	1,290	(19.6)
35-39	680	(11.3)	68	(12.4)	748	(11.4)
40-44	385	(6.4)	42	(7.6)	427	(6.5)
45-49	200	(3.3)	13	(2.3)	213	(3.2)
50-54	98	(1.6)	2	(.4)	100	(1.5)
55-59	51	(.9)	1	(.2)	52	(.8)
60-Older	56	(.9)	1	(.2)	57	(.9)
Unknown	1	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)
TOTAL	6,030	(100%)	550	(100%)	6,580	(100%)

County of Commitment by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Apache	25	(.4)	1	(.2)	26	(.4)
Cochise	106	(1.8)	5	(1.0)	111	(1.7)
Coconino	195	(3.2)	11	(1.1)	206	(3.1)
Gila	91	(1.5)	4	(.8)	95	(1.4)
Graham	43	(.7)	1	(.2)	44	(.7)
Greenlee	4	(.1)	1	(.2)	5	(.1)
La Paz	67	(1.2)	1	(.2)	68	(1.0)
Maricopa	3,439	(57.0)	370	(67.2)	3,809	(57.9)
Mohave	248	(4.0)	21	(3.8)	269	(4.1)
Navajo	59	(1.0)	2	(.4)	61	(.9)
Pima	930	(15.4)	88	(16.0)	1,018	(15.5)
Pinal	195	(3.2)	9	(1.7)	204	(3.1)
Santa Cruz	70	(1.2)	3	(.6)	73	(1.1)
Yavapai	221	(3.6)	8	(1.3)	229	(3.5)
Yuma	312	(5.1)	22	(4.0)	334	(5.1)
Other	25	(.4)	3	(.6)	28	(.4)
TOTAL	6,030	(100%)	550	(100%)	6,580	(100%)

Average Months Served by Commitment Offense and Sex

	Male			Female			Total		
	AMS	#	(%)	AMS	#	(%)	AMS	#	(%)
AGAINST PERSONS									
Homicide	78	102	(2.0)	43	10	(2.0)	75	112	(2.0)
Kidnapping	59	51	(1.0)	44	5	(1.0)	58	56	(1.0)
Sexual Assault	50	117	(2.3)	59	2	(.4)	50	119	(2.1)
Robbery	53	241	(4.6)	39	19	(3.8)	52	260	(4.6)
Assault	24	373	(7.2)	21	25	(5.1)	23	398	(7.0)
SUB-TOTAL	44	884	(17.1)	33	61	(12.3)	43	945	(16.7)
PROPERTY									
Arson	29	21	(.4)	35	1	(.2)	30	22	(.4)
Burglary	31	711	(13.7)	18	46	(9.3)	30	757	(13.3)
Larceny	20	923	(17.8)	14	105	(21.2)	19	1,028	(18.1)
Vehicle Theft	12	83	(1.6)	8	1	(.2)	12	84	(1.5)
Forgery-Fraud	24	177	(3.4)	25	66	(13.3)	25	243	(4.3)
Other Property	24	200	(3.9)	16	8	(1.6)	24	208	(3.7)
SUB-TOTAL	24	2,115	(40.8)	18	227	(45.9)	24	2,342	(41.3)
MORALS-DECENCY									
Dangerous Drugs	22	777	(15.0)	21	98	(19.8)	21	875	(15.4)
Sex Offenders	52	92	(1.8)	10	1	(.2)	52	93	(1.6)
Other Morals-Decency	16	17	(.3)	12	10	(2.0)	21	27	(.5)
SUB-TOTAL	25	886	(17.1)	20	109	(22.0)	24	995	(17.5)
PUBLIC ORDER									
DWI	9	887	(17.1)	8	55	(11.1)	9	942	(16.6)
Other Public Order	17	265	(5.1)	12	12	(2.4)	11	277	(4.9)
SUB-TOTAL	10	1,152	(22.2)	9	67	(13.5)	11	1,219	(21.5)
ALL OTHER CRIMES	31	152	(3.0)	18	31	(6.3)	29	183	(3.2)
TOTAL	25	5,189	(100%)	19	495	(100%)	24	5,684	(100%)

AMS = Average Months Served

Average Months Served by Felony Type and Sex

	Male		Female		Total	
	#	AMS	#	AMS	#	AMS
Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	4,530	19	460	17	4,990	19
Non-Dangerous/One Prior	270	40	16	37	286	40
Non-Dangerous/Two Priors	81	62	0	0	81	62
Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	130	64	7	47	137	63
Dangerous/One Prior	9	80	0	0	9	80
Dangerous/Two Priors	3	107	0	0	3	107
Unknown/Not Applicable	166	104	12	55	178	101
TOTAL	5,189	25	495	19	5,684	24

Average Months Served by Felony Class and Sex

	Male		Female		Total	
	#	AMS	#	AMS	#	AMS
Class 1	2	164	0	0	2	64
Class 2	366	54	40	45	406	54
Class 3	805	40	44	33	849	40
Class 4	1,105	25	147	21	1,252	24
Class 5	1,388	13	94	10	1,482	13
Class 6	1,358	8	158	8	1,516	12
Unknown/Not Applicable	165	105	12	55	177	102
TOTAL	5,189	25	495	19	5,684	24

AMS = Average Months Served

Release Types by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Expiration	883	(17.0)	64	(12.9)	947	(16.7)
To Probation	268	(5.2)	31	(6.3)	299	(5.3)
Shock Incarceration	78	(1.5)	0	(0)	78	(1.4)
Mandatory Release	560	(10.8)	27	(5.5)	587	(10.3)
Parole	998	(19.2)	137	(27.7)	1,135	(20.0)
Temporary Release	893	(17.2)	115	(23.2)	1,008	(17.7)
Work Furlough	71	(1.4)	27	(5.5)	98	(1.7)
Discretionary Release	2	(0.0)	1	(.2)	3	(.1)
Provisional Release	590	(11.4)	28	(5.7)	618	(10.9)
Earned Release Credit	560	(10.8)	49	(9.9)	609	(10.7)
Release By Court Order	47	(.9)	3	(.6)	50	(.9)
Return to Community Services (From temporary placement)	117	(2.3)	4	(.8)	121	(2.1)
Home Arrest	50	(1.0)	6	(1.2)	56	(1.0)
Escape	37	(.7)	1	(.2)	38	(.7)
Interstate Compact	11	(.2)	1	(.2)	12	(.2)
Death	24	(.5)	1	(.2)	25	(.4)
TOTAL	5,189	(100%)	495	(100%)	5,684	(100%)

Age Groups by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
15-20	309	(6.0)	9	(1.8)	318	(5.6)
21-24	1,053	(20.3)	79	(16.0)	1,132	(19.9)
25-29	1,403	(27.0)	152	(30.7)	1,555	(27.4)
30-34	1,023	(19.7)	108	(21.8)	1,131	(19.9)
35-39	602	(11.6)	84	(17.0)	686	(12.1)
40-44	354	(6.8)	34	(6.9)	388	(6.8)
45-49	197	(3.8)	19	(3.8)	216	(3.8)
50-54	117	(2.3)	7	(1.4)	124	(2.2)
55-59	62	(1.2)	1	(.2)	63	(1.1)
60-Older	68	(1.3)	2	(.4)	70	(1.2)
Unknown	1	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)
TOTAL	5,189	(100%)	495	(100%)	5,684	(100%)

County of Commitment by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Apache	3	(.4)	0	(0)	3	(.4)
Cochise	9	(1.2)	0	(0)	9	(1.1)
Coconino	12	(1.6)	4	(4.3)	16	(1.9)
Gila	9	(1.2)	0	(0)	9	(1.1)
Graham	3	(.4)	1	(1.1)	4	(.5)
Greenlee	1	(.1)	0	(0)	1	(.1)
La Paz	0	(0)	1	(1.1)	1	(.1)
Maricopa	481	(65.3)	70	(75.2)	551	(66.4)
Mohave	24	(3.3)	1	(1.1)	25	(3.0)
Navajo	10	(1.4)	0	(0)	10	(1.2)
Pima	114	(15.5)	8	(8.6)	122	(14.7)
Pinal	27	(3.7)	2	(2.2)	29	(3.5)
Santa Cruz	11	(1.5)	0	(0)	11	(1.3)
Yavapai	12	(1.6)	1	(1.1)	13	(1.6)
Yuma	21	(2.8)	0	(0)	21	(2.5)
Other	0	(0)	5	(5.3)	5	(.6)
TOTAL	737	(100%)	93	(100%)	830	(100%)

Age Groups by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
12 Years	1	(.1)	2	(2.2)	3	(.4)
13 Years	19	(2.6)	5	(5.4)	24	(2.9)
14 Years	58	(7.9)	13	(14.0)	71	(8.6)
15 Years	145	(19.7)	22	(23.7)	167	(20.1)
16 Years	238	(32.3)	25	(26.9)	263	(31.7)
17 Years	276	(37.4)	26	(28.0)	302	(36.3)
TOTAL	737	(100%)	93	(100%)	830	(100%)

Race Groups by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Caucasian	336	(45.6)	52	(55.9)	388	(46.7)
Black	114	(15.5)	14	(15.1)	128	(15.4)
Native American	23	(3.1)	7	(7.5)	30	(3.6)
Spanish Origin	258	(35.0)	20	(21.5)	278	(33.5)
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	(.4)	0	(0)	3	(.4)
Other	3	(.4)	0	(0)	3	(.4)
TOTAL	737	(100%)	93	(100%)	830	(100%)

Age Groups by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
12 Years	13	(1.5)	2	(1.6)	15	(1.5)
13 Years	45	(5.1)	15	(11.8)	60	(5.9)
14 Years	96	(10.8)	25	(19.7)	121	(11.9)
15 Years	205	(23.0)	32	(25.2)	237	(23.3)
16 Years	249	(28.0)	27	(21.2)	276	(27.2)
17 Years	291	(31.6)	26	(20.5)	307	(30.2)
TOTAL	889	(100%)	127	(100%)	1,016	(100%)

Race Groups by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Caucasian	428	(48.1)	78	(61.4)	506	(49.8)
Black	120	(13.5)	22	(17.3)	142	(14.0)
Native American	29	(3.3)	4	(3.2)	33	(3.2)
Spanish Origin	308	(34.7)	23	(18.1)	331	(32.6)
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	(.2)	0	(0)	2	(.2)
Other	2	(.2)	0	(0)	2	(.2)
TOTAL	889	(100%)	127	(100%)	1,016	(100%)

Commitment Type by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
New Court Commitments	870	(97.9)	127	(100)	997	(98.1)
Re-Committed by Court	19	(2.1)	0	(0)	19	(1.9)
TOTAL	889	(100%)	127	(100%)	1,016	(100%)

Admissions do not include returns from escape, court, hospital, furlough, abscond and transfer movements.

County of Commitment by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Apache	4	(.5)	0	(0)	4	(.4)
Cochise	19	(2.1)	1	(.8)	20	(2.0)
Coconino	14	(1.6)	2	(1.6)	16	(1.6)
Gila	8	(.9)	0	(0)	8	(.8)
Graham	5	(.6)	0	(0)	5	(.5)
Greenlee	1	(.1)	0	(0)	1	(.1)
La Paz	2	(.2)	1	(.8)	3	(.3)
Maricopa	519	(58.4)	91	(71.6)	610	(60.0)
Mohave	26	(2.9)	2	(1.6)	28	(2.7)
Navajo	10	(1.1)	0	(0)	10	(1.0)
Pima	140	(15.8)	9	(7.1)	149	(14.6)
Pinal	28	(3.1)	4	(3.1)	32	(3.1)
Santa Cruz	23	(2.6)	0	(0)	23	(2.3)
Yavapai	19	(2.1)	3	(2.4)	22	(2.2)
Yuma	24	(2.7)	0	(0)	24	(2.4)
Other	47	(5.3)	14	(11.0)	61	(6.0)
TOTAL	889	(100%)	127	(100%)	1,016	(100%)

Release Type by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Expiration	354	(15.2)	63	(17.0)	417	(15.5)
Parole-reg	1,373	(59.2)	229	(61.7)	1,602	(59.6)
RUAP Release Revocation	233	(10.1)	52	(14.0)	285	(10.6)
Reinstatement from Suspension	266	(11.5)	25	(6.7)	291	(10.9)
Discharge for Cause	67	(2.9)	1	(.3)	68	(2.5)
Death	3	(.1)	0	(0)	3	(.1)
Interstate	13	(.6)	0	(0)	13	(.5)
Escaped	8	(.4)	1	(.3)	9	(.3)
TOTAL	2,317	(100%)	371	(100%)	2,688	(100%)

Ages by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
11	1	(.1)	0	(0)	1	(.1)
12	9	(.4)	3	(.8)	12	(.4)
13	34	(1.5)	7	(1.9)	41	(1.5)
14	126	(5.4)	43	(11.6)	169	(6.3)
15	306	(13.2)	73	(19.7)	379	(14.1)
16	653	(28.2)	75	(20.2)	728	(27.1)
17	859	(37.0)	108	(29.1)	967	(36.0)
18	329	(14.2)	62	(16.7)	391	(14.5)
TOTAL	2,317	(100%)	371	(100%)	2,688	(100%)

Race Groups by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Caucasian	1,160	(50.1)	238	(64.1)	1,398	(52.0)
Black	353	(15.2)	56	(15.1)	409	(15.2)
Native American	95	(4.1)	10	(2.7)	105	(3.9)
Spanish Origin	696	(30.0)	67	(18.1)	763	(28.4)
Asian/Pacific Islander	8	(.4)	0	(0)	8	(.3)
Other	5	(.2)	0	(0)	5	(.2)
TOTAL	2,317	(100%)	371	(100%)	2,688	(100%)

The release data reflects actual numbers of movements and not individual cases. A Juvenile Offender may have received more than one type of release during the year.

County of Commitment by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Apache	5	(.2)	0	(0)	5	(.2)
Cochise	35	(1.5)	2	(.5)	37	(1.4)
Coconino	37	(1.6)	7	(1.9)	44	(1.6)
Gila	27	(1.2)	3	(.8)	30	(1.1)
Graham	11	(.5)	1	(.3)	12	(.5)
Greenlee	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
La Paz	4	(.2)	0	(0)	4	(.2)
Maricopa	1,637	(70.6)	289	(77.9)	1,926	(71.6)
Mohave	51	(2.2)	9	(2.4)	60	(2.2)
Navajo	16	(.7)	0	(0)	16	(.6)
Pima	295	(12.7)	32	(8.6)	327	(12.1)
Pinal	60	(2.6)	7	(1.9)	67	(2.5)
Santa Cruz	26	(1.1)	3	(.8)	29	(1.1)
Yavapai	23	(1.0)	3	(.8)	26	(1.0)
Yuma	30	(1.3)	0	(0)	30	(1.1)
Other State	60	(2.6)	15	(4.1)	75	(2.8)
TOTAL	2,317	(100%)	371	(100%)	2,688	(100%)

County of Residence and Status

County	Parole Adult	Parole Juvenile	Work Furlough	Home Arrest	Administrative Release	Interstate Adult	Compact Juvenile	Total Adult	Total Juvenile
Apache	4	2	0	0	4	2	0	10	2
Cochise	13	0	1	0	9	25	0	48	0
Coconino	15	0	0	0	10	21	0	46	0
Gila	6	0	0	0	8	4	0	18	0
Graham	5	2	0	0	3	3	1	11	3
Greenlee	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
La Paz	3	0	0	0	2	7	1	12	1
Maricopa	664	0	41	25	367	688	0	1,785	0
Mohave	25	4	1	0	15	87	3	128	7
Navajo	6	0	1	0	8	15	0	30	0
Pima	209	0	15	6	132	248	0	610	0
Pinal	29	0	1	0	14	29	0	73	0
Santa Cruz	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0
Yavapai	23	0	1	0	10	23	0	57	0
Yuma	44	0	0	0	13	11	0	68	0
TOTAL	1,052	8	61	31	596	1,163	5	2,903	13

County of Residence and Status Percentage Distribution

County	Parole Adult	Parole Juvenile	Work Furlough	Home Arrest	Administrative Release	Interstate Adult	Compact Juvenile	Total Adult	Total Juvenile
Apache	0	25	0	0	1	0	0	0	15
Cochise	1	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	0
Coconino	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0
Gila	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Graham	0	25	0	0	1	0	20	0	23
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	8
Maricopa	63	0	67	81	62	59	60	61	0
Mohave	2	50	2	0	3	7	0	4	54
Navajo	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
Pima	20	0	25	19	22	21	0	21	0
Pinal	3	0	2	0	2	2	0	3	0
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yavapai	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	0
Yuma	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	(N=1,052)	(N=8)	(N=61)	(N=31)	(N=596)	(N=1,163)	(N=5)	(N=2,903)	(N=13)

Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.

Juveniles and Adults of the Total Population Who Are Arrested for Part I Crimes by Type of Crime A Comparison of the Nation and Arizona

	Nationwide			Arizona		
	Juvenile	Adult	Total	Juvenile	Adult	Total
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	1,765	14,561	16,326	17	185	202
Forcible Rape	4,118	24,364	28,482	37	278	315
Robbery	24,337	87,007	111,344	232	984	1,216
Aggravated Assault	38,536	264,954	304,490	942	6,121	7,063
Burglary	111,284	220,474	331,758	3,330	4,375	7,705
Larceny-Theft	351,133	811,619	1,162,752	12,630	27,047	39,677
Motor-Vehicle Theft	61,301	91,715	153,016	933	1,092	2,025
Arson	6,216	8,289	14,505	229	117	346
All Part I	598,690	1,523,983	2,122,673	18,509	40,040	58,594

Fiscal Year 1989 nationwide figures are lower than Fiscal Year 1988 nationwide figures due to a decrease in the number of law enforcement agencies reporting.

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice "Crime in the United States - 1988"
Arizona Department of Public Safety "Uniform Crime Report - 1988"

Percentage of Juveniles and Adults of the Total Population Who Are Arrested For Part I Crimes by Type of Crime A Comparison of the Nation and Arizona

	Nationwide			Arizona		
	Juvenile	Adult	Total	Juvenile	Adult	Total
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	11	89	100	8	92	100
Forcible Rape	14	86	100	12	88	100
Robbery	22	78	100	19	81	100
Aggravated Assault	13	87	100	13	87	100
Burglary	34	66	100	43	57	100
Larceny-Theft	30	70	100	32	68	100
Motor-Vehicle Theft	40	60	100	46	54	100
Arson	43	57	100	66	34	100
All Part I	28	72	100	32	68	100

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice "Crime in the United States - 1988"
Arizona Department of Public Safety "Uniform Crime Report - 1988"